REMARKS

The claims have been amended to more clearly define the invention as disclosed in the written description. In particular, the claims have been amended for clarity.

The Examiner has rejected claims 19 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Applicants have amended claims 19 and 20 to now claim a computer-readable medium having the control software recorded thereon. This is supported in the specification on page 4, line 34 to page 5, line 13, which indicates that PVR 102 has onboard software 116. It should be apparent that while "software" itself cannot perform any function, inherently, either the PVR itself or a contained processor (e.g., a data network apparatus) performs the functions as directed by the software. Further, the software must be resident in some medium (e.g., the box 116 shown in Fig. 1).

Applicants therefore believe that claims 19 and 20 are now statutory.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-6, 8-13 and 15-21 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0093790 to Logan et al.

Logan et al. relates to audio and video program reception, storage, editing, recording and playback systems and more particularly to methods and apparatus for distributing, recording, organizing and editing metadata that is used to selectively distribute, record, organize, edit and play program content (par. [0004]). Logan et al. discusses methods and apparatus for

selectively reproducing recorded video program segments retrieved from a mass storage device under the control of playlist metadata which identifies a selected set of the stored segments and the ordered sequence in which those segments are to be reproduced in the absence of an intervening control command from the viewer. The playlist metadata includes a text description of each segment in the sequence. In response to a request from the viewer, a segment guide listing containing the text description of each segment is displayed with the text description of the currently playing segment being visually identified on the list. Control means operated by the viewer permit the viewer to choose a different segment to be viewed by selecting the text description of that segment on the displayed index listing (par. [0007]; par. [0043])).

At the client receiver, the metadata is used to identify particular program segments that may then be manipulated in one or more of a variety of ways (par. [0017]; par. [0046]; par. [0052]). Special markup signals may be selectively sent to individual subscribers based on his or her indicated preferences so that only preferred program segments are identified and processed (par. [0021]).

Logan et al. addresses the creation and use of metadata for describing and manipulating programming content of the type typically broadcast for public consumption by radio and television broadcast stations; disseminated by cable and satellite systems and, more recently, via the Internet; or published for general consumption on data storage media, such as DVD disks (par. [0062]).

Metadata created by users may be shared directly between users. When shareable metadata exists at a user location, it may be "registered" by supplying its resource address (such as an Internet URL) to the remote location which then relays the URL to other users who directly access the descriptive metadata from the other user's metadata storage 133 in a peer-to-peer transfer. In this form, the remote facility shown in FIG. 1 operates as a registry or directory that permits users to share descriptive metadata about broadcast programming with one another on a community basis (par. [0092]).

The subject invention, as claimed in, for example, claim 1, relates to a method of enabling to identify a specific one of multiple groups of peers on a peer-to-peer network. The method comprises providing a specific one of multiple identifiers for linking a content broadcast to the specific group of peers.

Applicants submit that Logan et al. neither teaches nor suggests the feature of providing a specific identifier for linking content broadcast to a specific one of multiple groups of peers on a P2P network. Logan et al. teaches sharing metadata created by users between users. The metadata at a user location is registered by supplying the resource address to a remote location that relays the address to other users who access the metadata from the creating user's storage in a P2P transfer. Logan et al. neither teaches nor suggests having the metadata identify or cause to identify a group of peers among various groups.

Applicants point out that the specification, at page 2, lines 21-23, states "a P2P group is then a virtual private network that improves the scalability by routing messages only through members of that group and not to all peers on the network". This issue is not at all touched upon in Logan et al.

Accordingly, Logan et al. does not provide any teaching, suggestion or incentive to the skilled person to provide respective identifiers that link broadcast content to respective groups of peers on a P2P network. Applicants therefore respectfully submit that claim 1 as amended is novel and patentable over Logan et al.

Applicants therefore believe that the subject invention, as claimed, is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by the prior art, and as such, is patentable thereover.

Applicants believe that this application, containing claims 1-6, 8-13 and 15-21, is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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